GERMANS FEAR RED RULE, SAYS EMERY

Returned Economist Declares Leaders Dread Thought of Bolshevism

New York, Nov. 15.

That the uppermost thought in the minds of Mathias Erzberger, Philipp Scheidemann and other leaders of the present government in Germany is to prevent eventual control of their country by the Bolshevikii was the assertion of Major Henry C. Emery, who has just returned from that country, having been a prisoner in an internment camp, and later placed under police jurisdiction in Berlin.

"When I first came to Berlin" said Major Emery, "the great German offensive was just coming to an end.

"Very soon I discovered a restlessness among the working people that did not appear among the more well-to-do and educated classes. Whether the latter were merely more cautious in remarks I cannot say. Sometimes I thought they were less well informed.

Open Talk of Revolt

"Early in July my barber in the suburbs repeated, with amazing frankness, stories of desertion and discontent brought from the front by the soldiers on leave. His comments at that date were also significant. He complained bitterly of the way in which the German people had been "led to slaughter." And when I asked what was to be done he replied, 'That chap up above there needs a good kick to throw him down.' At that moment I could hardly believe my ears, but subsequently events brought a stronger conviction that great masses of the people were thoroughly sick of their rulers, and before I left I found myself talking English quite openly in the Unter den Linden, and discussing the necessity of the Kaiser's abdication. I even remarked to a member of the Reichstag that in August people were afraid that our President would insist on the Emperor's abdication, and in October they were generally afraid he wouldn't. But it was generally accepted that the Kaiser had long lost his grip and influence, and that Ludendorff was the dictator of Germany. And in the short time I was there I saw him fall from a national hero to the most execrated man in the empire. Early in October a rather conservative journalist remarked: 'The lamppost he will hang on is already picked out.'

Fear Revolt After Defeat

At that time I felt the great fear was not what the terms of capitulation would be, so much as what would come after. Reports of Bolshevism in the army were rife, and the spectre of a Russianized Germany had taken the place of a Prussianized Europe. The evil seed they had helped to sow in Russia was beginning to show a home crop. That was one reason which led to the attempt at a coalition government and half measures toward democracy instead of a clean sweep early in October. Added to this was the desire to make Prussia guard swallow their own medicine and accept them, even the severe terms which were known to be coming. At the time Prince Max was made Chancellor, far most was agitated for more radical persons, but these promptly passed the buck. The argument was that the guilty elements should not be allowed to hide behind the skirts of the democrats, but should be forced to acknowledge their defeat. Then the revolution could be left to the future.

Observe Belgian Day With Generous Gifts

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Money, food, clothing and other supplies have to be sent in abundance from here.

STATE FOOD DIRECTOR URGES AID FOR BELGIUM

Howard Heinz, Federal food administrator for Pennsylvania, on the occasion of King Albert Day, made the following statement:

"Belgium, in the eyes of the American people, has come to have a glorious significance. The Belgians are the people whose lands were invaded and homes destroyed, and who really first tasted the terrors of war.

"No sooner was this predicament realized than the great Belgian relief was started, which Herbert Hoover supervised from the beginning, and of which he still is in charge, with the result that a population which looked as if it would almost disappear from the earth on account of the famine that stared it in the face has been fed and nourished, and its existence maintained.

"While undoubtedly credit is due to the English and other nationalities, who did what they could to relieve conditions in Belgium, the greatest amount of congratulation is due to the American people for the millions of tons of food and clothing that were shipped to those suffering people.

"It must be remembered that today the Belgian people are dependent upon what the American people do to restore them to their homes and keep them alive until they can reconstruct their country.

"The very short rations which they have had have been barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, and now that we are actually able to get into Belgium we have a great opportunity of proving our humanitarian principles that they may regain their health and preserve their national existence.

"Mr. Hoover is just leaving for Europe to make a survey of the exact needs of these people, in addition to the needs of all of starving Europe, and it is this vision of the conditions in Europe that the American people must face as the awful battles of war disappear from the horizon. There is no call like the wail of a starving child and personally I have every confidence that the people of this country will rise to every emergency that Mr. Hoover may ask when his survey is completed.

"These people have today virtually no milk, fats or butter; in his preliminary estimate Mr. Hoover says there is a shortage of 2,000,000,000 pounds of these life-saving foods. There is a new service call coming from the midst of this misery and privation.

"We have had a war conscience and now we are asked for a world conscience."

Peace Puzzles for Allies in Unrest

Continued from Page One

25, according to an official announcement in Paris. High officials will go to that city eight days later for the ceremonies incident to the retaking of Alsace and Lorraine by France.

American airmen landed at Cologne, on the Rhine, Thursday, according to a Cologne dispatch to the Copenhagen Politiken and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It is announced from Basel that French and American troops have begun occupying portions of Alsace evacuated by the Germans. The Allies are being warmly welcomed by the peasants. The Swiss postal authorities at Basel have requested that future correspondence be carried on in the French language with towns in Alsace-Lorraine.

Allied prisoners who have been liberated are being feted by the Alsatians and Lorrainians. Even the departing German soldiers have fraternized with the populations. Several officers who attempted to domineer over their troops were shot.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 15.—News that an American military mission, headed by Major General Charles H. Rhodes, commander of the Forty-second Rainbow Division at last reports, will visit German headquarters at Spa, Belgium, next Saturday, aroused much speculation here. So far as could be learned no official information as to the object of the trip had reached Washington.

The purely military character of the mission was regarded as an indication that General Rhodes's trip was for the purpose of arranging with the German high command for the occupation of various fortresses in Alsace-Lorraine which lie in front of the American line. These include the Metz-Thionville positions, and Strasburg on the Rhine. Previous reports show that definite dates have been fixed by Marshal Foch for his entry into these German strongholds and his directions to the Germans as to the time and method of their retirement may be carried by the American officers.

It is possible that immediate steps to relieve the food situation in Germany, to some extent with the surplus stores of the American army in France, may be under consideration. General Pershing has available at least a three months' stock for his forces, and it is constantly being increased. Secretary Baker indicated yesterday that it might be possible to use some part of this reserve to meet urgent needs in army territory, although he did not say anything like that has been planned.

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Nov. 15.—The Politiken quotes the British military attache here, Colonel Wade, as saying in an interview that the Germans in publishing the terms of the armistice omitted six or seven articles, including that relating to the Allies providing food if necessary.

Bolshevism Alarms Neutral Countries

Continued from Page One

passing through Germany. They never have any, and, whereas before the war and for some time after it Russian students in Switzerland never had enough to live upon, now they seem quite wealthy.

The two most active agents of the Bolshevik in Switzerland now are Moisei Ioffe, a Russian, Madame Balabanoff, who before the war lived in Italy, and controls a Bolshevist paper called the Avanti del Lavoratore, and is assisted by Signora Nessoni, an Italian who was a great friend of the Italian Socialist leader, Turati. In Switzerland they succeed in joining hands with German professors and Junkers and in Switzerland also the Bolshevist influence is greatest which is not still realized.

If the Bolshevist succeed in joining hands with the German professors, Junkers and militarists, then Bolshevism will become still more powerful in Switzerland and will reach Italy, where the ground is ripe and being prepared for it and whence it might succeed elsewhere.

Some Germans Desire Reform

All serious and thoughtful Swiss who are conversant with affairs in Germany and are in no wise pro-German, are convinced that many Germans sincerely desire reform. Such Swiss feel that the Allies ought to do their utmost to support those Germans, and that if the Allies act as did the Germans in 1870 at Brest-Litovsk recently, then the aspirations and desires of the moderate, sane Germans will not prevail, but those of Prussianized and the conservative professors and Junkers.

Like Lenine, the German professors and Junkers think the end justifies the means and rather than see democracy rule, they would help the Bolshevik to foment appalling disorder everywhere, out of which they believe they could rise again to the top. In this chaos all the more moderate and enlightened among the Germans would be crushed for an indefinite period.

The German professors and Junkers, holding whether the banner over them be militarist or Bolshevist, they merely desire to rule and to be ruled or obliged to conform their desires to those of other people.

The Allies may well force Germany to make amends for her outrages and endeavor to prevent her again disturbing the world peace, but violent talk and writing only strengthening her and discharge more of Berlin, it is felt here, might be the way to play whereby it is the Allies' interest to strengthen and support all those peculiarly those whom it is the Allies' interest to weaken.

Europe looked not in vain to President Wilson to save her from militarism. Europe now looks to him to save her from Bolshevism.

HOLLAND WARNS OF GRAVE CRISIS IN THAT COUNTRY

Dutch Government Prepares to Resist Attempt of Minority to Seize Power

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 15.—A dispatch received here today says the Dutch Government, alarmed by the spread of Bolshevism, has issued a proclamation urgently appealing for the co-operation of the citizens in a "grave crisis."

The threatening attitude of the extremists in Holland who have demanded the abdication of Queen Wilhelmina is causing anxiety at The Hague, according to the Daily Express.

Jonkheer Colyn, the former minister of war who has been in London since July, returned to Holland Thursday. He was recalled, the Daily Express believes, to take charge of the Government. The former minister has great influence in Holland and several times has refused the request of the Queen to form a new Government.

The labor conference meeting in London has unanimously adopted a resolution submitted by James Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the Labor party, demanding that labor be represented at the official peace conference and that an international labor congress sit concurrently. There were cheers for international Socialism and the Bolshevistes.

Socialists stormed the Austrian Parliament building in Vienna Wednesday and tried to enter the chamber where the new State council was in session. Shots were fired before order could be restored and twenty persons in the crowd outside the building were injured, according to dispatches reaching here. President Dinghofer denied that the firing began from the Parliament building.

The new national flag of three bands, red, white and red, was hoisted over the building, but soon afterward some one removed the white band and the crowd cheered the red flag.

A party of Socialists occupied the offices of the Neue Freie Presse and brought out special editions advocating the establishment of a Socialist republic as in Germany.

Vienna newspapers announce that the German-Austrian republic will be proclaimed today and that Emperor Charles' request to be permitted to reside in Vienna as a private citizen has been refused, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The crews of German U-boats at a mass meeting at Brunsbuttel, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Daily Express, resolved to oppose the revolution and reinstate the officers. They decided to fly the national flag instead of the red flag.

The revolution continues comparatively peaceable in the south German States, but further sanguinary disorders are reported to have occurred in Berlin, Essen and Danzig.

A majority of the Bavarian troops have quit the Tyrol hurriedly, as they were threatened with capture by the Italians who are advancing in automobiles. Famine reigns in the Tyrol, especially in Vorarlberg, the westernmost district of Austria-Hungary. The Swiss are doing their utmost to aid the population as Vienna is powerless to do so.

A significant message from the Allied High Command to the German High Command has been sent out by the French Government wireless stations. It reads:

"The commanders of German armies continue to propose to the commanders of the Allied armies facing them that they should immediately hand over their war material and prisoners to the Allies."

[The German soldiers in various sections of the occupied territory have apparently been getting out of hand. In some places they have attacked their commanders and raised the red flag of revolt.]

Describing the situation at the front, the military correspondent of the British Wireless Service says:

"Marshal Foch had prepared a further great attack east of the Meuse which would undoubtedly have dealt the enemy a decisive blow. When the armistice was concluded, therefore, the Germans were faced with disaster, and the only course open to them was to surrender.

"The German army appears to be in a state of extreme confusion, but the five days' respite which has been granted may enable the Germans to organize their lines of communication and carry out the withdrawal of their troops. It is evident that the Allies must remain prepared for possible hostile action on the part of certain elements of the enemy's forces. Revolutionary councils have been set up which may refuse to acquiesce in the terms of the armistice, and the mere fact that the armistice can be terminated by either side at forty-eight hours' notice necessitates the Allies being fully prepared for all eventualities.

"Whatever happens, no organized or effective resistance can under any circumstances be offered by the German army, but if the troops refuse to acknowledge the authority of their present commanders and the army should disintegrate, the Allied armies may still have much work to do."

Ghent, Free, Gives Rein to Its Joy

By PHILIP GIBBS

Continued from Page One

here, and with its hotel de Ville and Palaise de Justice richly sculptured by Flemish craftsmen, who were great artists, and with its churches and cathedrals and belfries, whose bells have rung above the city through many centuries of joy and woe—darkness came, but not in the hearts of the people nor in their windows. For the first time in five winters of war they lighted their lamps with open shutters, and from many windows there streamed out bright beams which lured one like a moth to candlelight because of its sign of peace. There were bright stars and a crescent moon in the sky, silvering the Flemish gables and frontages between black shadows and making patterns of lace in the place d'Armes below the trees with their autumn foliage.

People Dance and Sing

In these lights and in these shadows the people of Ghent danced and sang until midnight chimed. They danced in bakers' dozens with linked arms, men and girls together, singing in deep voices and high voices, all mingling, so that when I went to my bedroom and looked out of the casement window it rose in a chorus from all over the city like music by Debussy.

One song came as a constant refrain between all the others. It was the "Marseillaise." They sang it in all crowds and small groups of soldiers and students and I followed one man, who walked alone down a deserted avenue, and who, as he walked, sang the song of liberty to himself, brandishing his stick while his voice rang out with a kind of ecstasy and passion: "Aloins, Enfants de la Patrie! Le Jour de Gloire est Arrive!"

There is something in the "Marseillaise" which strikes the chords of men's hearts with a deep vibration, and as I heard this lonely man singing it through Ghent and the chorus of it in all parts of the city I thought of those days of revolution in France when it was sung in the light of burning chateaux.

There were scenes in Ghent last night which brought back the memory of that time. Late at night there was a red glare of fire about the spires and belfries, and I walked toward it and heard the roar of many voices, and then came into the square, where the light of high flames was flung upon old houses and upon the figures of many people. There was a house there called the Hotel of the Half Moon. Its windows had been heaved out, and inside it Belgian soldiers and citizens were flinging out tables, chairs, planks and wainscoating to feed the bonfire below, and every time the flames licked up to this new fuel there were shouts from the crowd.

I asked what it meant and was told that this house had been used as the headquarters of the German organization for the "Flemish Activists," the object of which was to divide the Walloons, or French-speaking people, from the Flemings in the interest of Germany. This was the people's revenge for those who had tried to sow the seeds of hatred among them.

Some men standing by disapproved. "The Germans have made too many fires in this war," they said. "We do not want to destroy our own houses now that they are gone." But others said, "It is natural in the excitement of our new-found liberty."

The German clubs used by officers were being sacked last night, and the shops where Germans had sold goods stolen from the Belgians, their cigars and their wine, were smashed with a wild splintering of shutters and windows amid the laughter of the mob.

Walking down one street before those scenes happened, I heard English voices and found three young soldiers—an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scot—who had been prisoners in Germany and had escaped to Ghent after strange adventures, and had lain hidden in that city, helped by kind people, for a fortnight before the enemy fled. I had heard of them already from two women who had befriended them—Mrs. Pratt, who was called "the war mother" by the British prisoners in Ghent, and her daughter, who had taken great risks with laughing courage to help the men. She had carried on her work, knowing the penalty if discovered. She had been under grave suspicion by the German police, and had been put in prison for smuggling food to prisoners, and had suffered much hardship in crowded cells.

Escaped German Prison Camp

I talked with the three soldiers and they told me of their escape. They had been taken prisoners in Flanders—the Irishman at Dadizeele, the Scot and Englishman somewhere beyond Kemmel. They met in prison at Termonde, where they were kept with a number of French and Belgian prisoners and some other British.

It was the condition of the British prisoners—1600 of them, working at forced labor in this district—which made these men determine to escape. "Their bones were sticking out of their faces like living skeletons," said the Scot.

They got away at night by climbing up a high wall and dropping down on the other side, when the young Scot hurt his knee and limped badly on his way. They were on a long avenue of trees and kept under cover of them, getting their direction by the north star. They had to pass a German sentry, who was marching up and down with a long pipe in his mouth, and dodged him by a stroke of luck.

They walked, mostly at night, sleeping during the day in barns and under hedges and begging for food at cottage doors, trusting to the sympathy of the Belgian peasants, which never failed them, though a score of times they narrowly escaped German soldiers, who were all about these places.

Then they came to Ghent and were passed on by the good people to a little group of men and women who were organized to help men like themselves. For a fortnight they had hidden in a room divided from another by a sliding door. The Germans were always in and out of the house, and the three soldiers had a mirror over their door and could see who entered the outer room, so that if it were a German they kept still as mice. But, dressed in civilian clothes, they went out in the streets among hundreds of German soldiers, and only once did they think they were lost.

This was when a German officer came up to ask them the way to some village outside of Ghent. They did not know its name, but one of them flung out his arm in the opposite direction, as though it was straight ahead, and the German officer nodded and went away.

"We were very lucky," said the young Scot, and he spoke gravely, as a man who had been through many perils.

Smuggles Food to Prisoners

One English girl in Ghent did fine work all through these years in smuggling food to British and French prisoners. At first this was done on a raft, across the water outside the prison, which the prisoners used to draw up by a bit of string; but that was discovered, and afterward this young woman, Miss Ethel Haynes, and her friends, used to throw parcels over the wall by stones and slings. It was risky work, this charity to starving men, and Miss Haynes, like Miss Pratt and others, was arrested and brought before a judge.

He was sorry for her, she said, and expressed his regret at having to sentence her to a week's imprisonment, but she was sent to prison, all the same. In a narrow cell she was herded with women of bad character, eleven in one cell, so that they could hardly move, but by a subterfuge she was able to have food sent to her from the outside.

Well, all that is now in the past, and today in Ghent there are vast cheering crowds, and King Albert is making his triumphal entry into his city, and the sun is shining with a golden light upon the old roofs of Ghent and upon the crowded balconies from which banners hang.

The King and Queen came riding in with the young Prince, escorted by Belgian, French and British generals, and as they came white flowers were thrown from all the balconies, and their petals fell about like confetti. They took up a position outside the old Place d'Armes, and cheers swept round them in storms. Then there was a march past of Belgian troops, who had fought on the Yser in the old bad days of mud and blood and those who, in the last days, had stormed their way through with guns and cavalry. They had flowers on their rifles and on their helmets and looked like veterans as they marched under their heavy packs.

The Queen of the Belgians wore a light habit, with a little linen cap, and was a simple figure. There next to her was the tall King, whose face has been brouged and hardened by four years in the field with his men. It is a great day for Belgium, and the air is full of music and the gladness of a brave people whose courage has won through to victory.

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To Our Customers and the Public

IN the statement issued by The Philadelphia Electric Company on Saturday, relative to the effect upon the supply of power to the various industries of Philadelphia and vicinity, as a result of the breakdown of the 35,000 K W turbo-generator in our Main Generating Station, it was pointed out that under the direction of the representative of the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board power would be allocated according to the Preference List No. 2, issued by the Priorities Division, and, further, that according to classes, customers would receive 100%, 66 2-3% and 50% of their normal power requirements—industries not on the preference list receiving no power whatsoever.

Owing to the fact that it was apparently impossible for some of our customers to adjust their manufacturing conditions to meet all of the power restrictions, according to the classes above outlined, it became necessary, on Tuesday night, to request some of the larger customers, in certain of the classes, to further reduce their demands.

On Wednesday night, because of weather conditions which brought the lighting load on our system some minutes in advance of the usual peak period, we were obliged to request all customers whose contracts contain the four to seven P. M. restriction clause to absolutely cut off current during those hours.

The regular street lighting schedule has been slightly affected. In certain sections of the city, with the consent and approval of the Government and Municipal authorities, the arc lamps will be lighted at a slightly later period, in the late afternoon, than usual.

Last Saturday we stated that we hoped repairs could be made to the generator windings of the 35,000 KW unit within a period of ten days. We are working night and day with a large force of engineers upon the repairs, and very favorable progress is being made. Unless something unforeseen takes place, we expect to live up to the ten-day schedule, in which event we will return to normal operating conditions on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, November 20th.

In the meantime we urge the co-operation of all our customers in the matter of restricting the use of light and power to an absolute minimum between the hours of four and seven P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
JOS. B. McCALL, President